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EDUCATION WEEK

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Fear of Lawsuits Spurs Districts To Cut Programs

Majority of Principals Say Schools Affected

By Robert Rothman

WASHINGTON—As many as three-fifths of schools nationwide have curtailed or modified programs because of the threat of lawsuits or the lack of affordable liability insurance, two surveys released here last week indicate.

In a poll conducted by the National Association of Secondary School Principals, 58 percent of the principals responding said they had noted changes in school-related programs traceable to such liability concerns. An identical survey of school-board lawyers, conducted by the National School Boards Association, found that 36 percent had noted such changes.

August W. Steinhilber, general counsel of the N.S.B.A., said the higher figure probably gives a more accurate picture of the problem, because principals are more aware than board lawyers of what is happening in schools.

The data are the first to document the effects on schools of the "tort-liability explosion," said Ivan B. Gluckman, NASSP's staff counsel. Although relatively few schools in the surveys had been involved in lawsuits, he noted, many officials acted to reduce their risks out of fear of potential losses.

Physical-education courses were most likely to be affected, the surveys found, with

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Frank Newman, right, of the Education Commission of the States, addresses legislators.

Lawmakers Floating 'Radical' Ideas To Shift Control of Kentucky Schools

By Reagan Walker

Under court order to redesign the state's school system, Kentucky legislators have begun floating dramatic proposals—some have even called them radical—to overhaul the way schools in the state are governed.

Many of the controversial and politically contentious proposals would shift control of schools away from local districts to the state.

Legislators have proposed, among other suggestions, that locally elected school boards be abolished, that separate agencies be established for monitoring and assisting schools, and that all schools come under state control until they meet certain standards.

Donald J. Blandford, House speaker and co-chairman of the Task Force on Education Reform, said the legislature will have much greater influence over the state's schools through the redesign process than it typically has "coming in every two years and just appropriating money."

"What is fueling some of the radical new ideas about governance is that the decision says the legislature has to fix the school system and the legislature has to monitor it," said Robert F. Sexton, director of the Prichard Committee for Academic Excellence, a citizens' advocacy group.

"I think everyone feels that we are in uncharted waters on the 'who's in charge'

Continued on Page 20

E.D. Allots Funds For Public-Private Magnet Schools

Grant to New Orleans Raises Legal Issues

By William Snider

Students from Catholic high schools in New Orleans will attend classes at three public magnet schools this fall under what is apparently the first-ever school-desegregation plan developed as a joint venture between public and parochial schools.

The novel—and controversial—plan was made possible by a $3.4-million grant to the Orleans Parish School Board from the U.S. Department of Education's magnet-schools assistance program.

The grant will enable Catholic-school students to attend three public magnet high schools—in most cases before or after the regular school day—for training in areas not offered in their own schools, such as Asian languages and advanced technology.

The award's announcement last month sparked criticism from several sources concerned about the as-yet-unexplored civil-rights and church-state issues raised by the new program.

Representative Augustus F. Hawkins, the California Democrat who is chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, said last week that he had asked his staff to conduct "a thorough investigation" of the program to determine if it conforms to existing laws.

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'Finally and Firmly,' State Judge Upholds Chicago School Law

By William Snider

A legal challenge to the landmark Chicago school-reform law was turned back last week when a state judge ruled against principals and administrators who were seeking to block its implementation.

"Finally and firmly this court declares that the school-reform act is constitutional," wrote Circuit Court Judge Robert L. Sklodowski in a summary judgment dismissing the challenge.

The ruling was hailed as a major victory by supporters of the law, which grants unprecedented control over individual schools to local councils with parent majorities.

If the judge had ruled for the plaintiffs, "it would have struck right at the heart of the law," said Donald R. Moore, executive director of Designs for Change, an advocacy group that played a major role in crafting the law and securing its passage in the state legislature.

In their lawsuit, the administrators had challenged the makeup of the local school

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Education Summit's 'When' and 'Where' Are Set, But the 'Why' Remains Unsettled

By Reagan Walker

WASHINGTON—Not since Franklin D. Roosevelt convened the governors for economic-recovery talks in the midst of the Great Depression have the White House and the state houses joined forces for a summit examining one pressing issue.

But on Sept. 27 and 28 in Charlottesville, Va., the nation's chief state executives will meet with the President to discuss school reform.

And thus far, though the pace of pre-summit planning has been brisk, both the meeting's agenda and its prospects for substantive results remain unclear.

"I don't think the summit will be productive if it becomes a forum for each governor to report on his or her education initiatives," Gov. Richard F. Celeste of Ohio warned.

Others have expressed fears that what should be a time for consensus-building could, without a focused plan for discussion, become merely an elaborate media event.

In many parts of the country, activity aimed at ensuring that does not happen has been under way since President Bush extended his summit invitation July 31 at the annual meeting of the National Governors' Association in Chicago. For example:

- Gov. Michael N. Castle of Delaware and Gov. George Mikelson of South Dakota have scheduled statewide "summits" with educators, business representatives, and private citizens.
- The West Virginia Federation of Teach-

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President Bush addressing governors.

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A public kindergarten in a St. Paul bank is the first of several planned there.

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A scholarly group says no to 'radical changes,' yes to a broader world view.

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A schools panel faces its daunting task as Bennett aide urges 'accountability.'

IN SUMMARY

Call for a National Curriculum
Seventy percent of Americans surveyed by the Gallup Poll said they favored national achievement standards and a national curriculum; parental choice remains a favorite, too. **Page 11.**

'Channel One' Adds Board
Hoping to allay its critics, Whittle Communications has named an advisory board that includes A.F.T. President Albert Shanker and former Secretary of Education Terrel H. Bell. **Page 11.**

Back on the Agenda
Environmental educators are hoping a national meeting in Washington next week—and some new legislation—will return their specialty to the prominence it enjoyed in the 1970's. **Page 12.**

Dividing the State Pie
A new survey by the National Conference of State Legislatures suggests that education may not be faring as well in the competition for state dollars as fiscal experts once believed. **Page 17.**

Child-Nutrition Programs
Both the House and the Senate have approved with only minor modifications the school-lunch and school-breakfast programs and other major child-nutrition initiatives. **Page 27.**

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Events and Index Supplement
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ACROSS THE NATION

NATIONAL

School Spending Rises 6.8 Percent To Record $353 Billion for 1989-90

Spending on education during the 1989-90 school year will rise by 6.8 percent to a record $353 billion, the U.S. Department of Education predicts in its annual back-to-school forecast.

Higher education will get the largest percentage increase, with outlays predicted to be $141 billion, a 7.2 percent increase over last year.

Spending on elementary and secondary education, public and private, will reach $212 billion, a 6.6 percent increase over 1988-89.

Adjusted for inflation, this year's total expenditure for precollegiate education represents a 29 percent increase since 1980-81, according to the department.

The report also predicts that:

- Per-pupil expenditures in public elementary and secondary schools will reach a record $5,246, $308 per student more than last year.
- The average salary of public K-12 teachers will rise to $31,200, up 5.5 percent over last year's average of $29,567.
- Total elementary enrollment will climb 1.5 percent over last year, from 32.4 million to 32.9 million.
- Total secondary enrollment will drop 2.6 percent, from 13 million to 12.7 million.

■ **Catholic school pupils score higher in reading proficiency than do public school pupils**, according to a recent analysis by the National Assessment of Educational Progress.

The study, conducted by two University of Michigan researchers for the National Catholic Educational Association, measured the average reading ability of nearly 2,000 Catholic students in grades 3, 7, and 11. The Catholic school students scored 5.8 percent to 9.9 percent better than the public school students.

The study also found that minority students in Catholic schools are more proficient in reading than similar students in public schools. And, unlike public schools, lack of early educational experiences makes little difference in the reading proficiency of minority students in Catholic schools, the report said.

The researchers, Helen M. Marks and Valerie E. Lee, said they cannot explain why attendance in Catholic schools appears to minimize the disadvantages of many of their students, although they suggest it may be a result of Catholic schools' heavy emphasis on academics.

■ **Leaders of the nation's largest urban school districts have agreed to push for "fair treatment and accurate representation" of women and minorities in American-history textbooks.**

Meeting in July in Norfolk, Va., the executive committee of the Council of the Great City Schools approved a resolution urging local school boards to adopt criteria for selecting textbooks that will ensure that they are "race and gender fair."

Milton Bins, the council's deputy director, said the resolution was not aimed at "threatening" textbook publishers. But, noting that the council's 46 member districts represent a large segment of the textbook market, Mr. Bins said they could exert a strong influence on publishers if local boards adopt the council's recommendations.

The committee endorsed a report stating that "the longstanding practice of presenting narrowly selected, inaccurate accounts of America's past and present, of underrepresenting, stereotyping, omitting, and misrepresenting the contributions and roles of American Indians and Alaskan Natives, African Americans, Hispanic Americans, Asian and Pacific Islander Americans, women, and other groups, is no longer acceptable."

■ **A majority of American parents oppose the practice of corporal punishment in schools**, according to a new nationwide poll by Louis Harris & Associates.

The Harris survey, reported at a national meeting of the American Psychological Association last month, showed that 53 percent of the 1,250 parents surveyed said teachers should not physically punish children.

The poll also revealed that parents are less likely today to spank their children at home than in the past. About 86 percent of those surveyed said they approve of physical discipline in the home, compared with rates of 90 percent to 95 percent in past surveys.

The findings contrast with those of a Gallup poll earlier this year, in which 56 percent of teachers supported corporal punishment.

STATES

Arizona Judge Strikes Down Tax on Retirement Communities

Residents of unorganized school districts in Arizona, including retirement communities, cannot be taxed under a 1988 law to pay for precollegiate education, a county judge has ruled.

Judge William T. Moroney ruled that the tax was illegal because it raised more money than was necessary to pay for the education of children who live in unorganized districts. The tax raised $10 million, compared with the $2.5 million needed for the students' education; the rest went to the state.

The law required residents of unorganized districts, most of whom live in retirement communities, to pay school taxes of 50 cents per $100 of assessed valuation in 1988, with the tax increasing by 50 cents a year until it reached $4.72 in 1996.

Earlier this year, state lawmakers lowered the maximum rate for taxpayers in the unorganized districts to $2.36, and made them eligible for a rebate that would have lowered the effective rate to $1.04.

Kenneth Larkin, president of the Sun City Taxpayers Association, which filed the suit that led to the ruling, said his group may also challenge the 1989 tax law.

Black Students Found To Use Drugs Less Often Than Whites

Black high-school students are less likely than white students to drink liquor, or use tobacco or marijuana, a survey of all of Alabama's 7th-, 9th-, and 11th-grade public-school students reveals.

The survey, which polled more than 140,000 students about drug, tobacco, and alcohol usage, is believed to be the largest study of its kind. It found that during the three months before the survey, 89 percent of the black 11th-grade students, but only 68 percent of their white peers, said they had not smoked a cigarette.

Nine out of ten black juniors said they had not smoked marijuana, and 61 percent said they had not drunk any beer, during the same period. The figures for white students were 84 percent and 54 percent, respectively.

The survey, which state education officials said they hope to conduct yearly in a more limited form, found that students who had a later curfew and were less involved in church, family, or extracurricular activities were more likely to report more use of tobacco, alcohol, and drugs.

■ **Bilingual-education students in New York State will be able to remain longer**

Feeling the 'First-Day-of-K' Blues

Dale Hanson seeks comfort from his kindergarten teacher, Jeanette Schultz, as he embarks on his school career at Union Grove (Wis.) Elementary School.

in classes taught in their native language, the board of regents has decided.

The state will spend an extra $3.2 million this year to compensate school districts that voluntarily extend their programs to students who previously had scored too high on a standardized English competency test to qualify for state funds.

Under the old rules, bilingual students could be put into regular classes if they scored higher than the bottom 23 percent of all students taking the English test. The new rules allow districts to raise the cutoff point to 40 percent.

■ **Ohio voters defeated a record high proportion of school issues in elections last month, denying 25 of the 29 funding requests made in 25 districts.**

State Superintendent of Public Instruction Franklin B. Walter said the 13.8 percent approval rate was the lowest of any regular or special election since the state education department began keeping records in 1962.

Calling the election results "discouraging," Mr. Walter said, "These were not requests for frills. Most of the districts sought local support to continue school operations—to pay utility bills and to buy new textbooks."

Robert L. Moore, assistant superintendent of public instruction, said many voters may have believed that a reformed state education budget passed this summer had satisfied their local school-funding needs.

■ **A permanent, 10-member interagency council has been created to oversee New York State's troubled vocational-rehabilitation programs,** Gov. Mario M.Cuomo has announced.

In an effort to identify duplications and gaps in services, the council will review the counseling and job-training services provided to handicapped people by several state agencies.

The move represented a compromise between Mr. Cuomo and state school officials, who have been haggling over control of the programs for several years. State vocational-rehabilitation services are now under the education department, but the Governor wanted to create a separate agency to oversee those programs as well as services for the visually handicapped.

■ **Children attending home schools in Michigan must be taught by certified teachers,** a state appeals court has ruled.

Two families who taught their children at home argued that the state law violated their right to religious freedom because their religion forbids them to submit their children's education to state authority. The children's truancy convictions were upheld by the appeals court last month.

The court acknowledged that the law places a burden on the defendants' right to free exercise of religion. "However, we found the burden minimal when compared with the state's compelling interest that high quality education be afforded our children," the ruling said.

David A. Kallman, a lawyer for one of the families, said the case will be appealed to the state supreme court.

■ **Teacher-education programs in Florida will undergo a three-year curriculum review and reauthorization,** the state board of regents has decided.

The regents last month approved a plan designed to prepare teachers to meet the high standards to be set by the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards. By 1993, the board plans to certify teachers in 29 educational fields.

The plan states that teacher-preparation programs should include more instruction in effective methods of teaching mathematics and science; increased emphasis on using instructional technology; and more information on school restructuring, working with at-risk students, and communicating with parents.

In addition, to meet guidelines adopted by the regents in 1988, each state university will set goals for minority enrollment in colleges of education.

■ **New Jersey state school officials last week took another step toward a full takeover of Jersey City schools.**

Lloyd J. Newbaker, the state's assistant commissioner for vocational education, on Aug. 31 affirmed earlier recommendations by an administrative law judge to remove the current district administration and replace it with a state-appointed team.

In addition, Saul A. Cooperman, the state superintendent, last month nominated a new superintendent for Jersey City if the state board approves Mr. Newbaker's recommendations. Mr. Cooperman recused himself from the final decision last year.

Mr. Cooperman nominated Elena Scambio, superintendent of the Essex County, N.J., schools, and the coordinating county superintendent for the state's northern region.

Citing mismanagement, corruption, and cronyism in the district, an administrative-law judge recommended in June that the state take control of the system under the 1988 "academic bankruptcy law." *(See Education Week, Aug. 2, 1989.)*

Jersey City school board members have 10 days to file exceptions to Mr. Newbaker's affirmation. The board did not oppose the judge's earlier recommendation.

If the state board approves the recommendations, state officials expect the full takeover to begin in October.

■ **Requiring school boards to appoint members of religious organizations to panels that make recommendations on AIDS education is unconstitutional,** the New York State School Boards Association has contended in a lawsuit.

A state regulation that went into effect last year requires school boards to appoint AIDS-advisory councils that contain at least one clergyman or other member of a religious organization.

But Jay Worona, the group's deputy counsel and director of litigation services, said the mandate violates the U.S. Constitution's prohibition against state establishment of religion because school boards must determine which religious groups will be represented on the councils.

■ **The Education of the Handicapped Act does not permit a school district to sue to force a state to provide services for severely handicapped children,** a federal appeals court has ruled.

A state ultimately may be held liable for such services, however, if the family of a handicapped child sued to obtain the services and the local district could show that the state was responsible, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 11th Circuit ruled last month.

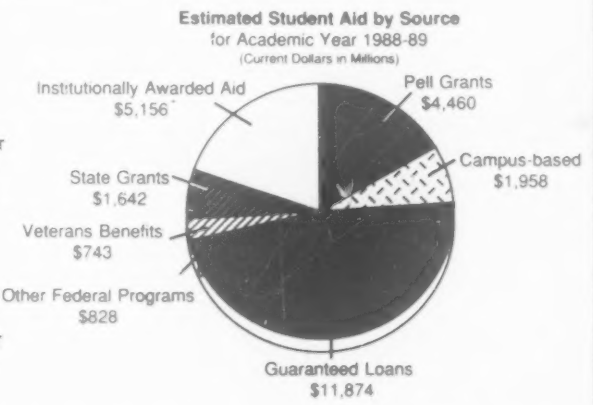
The ruling by a three-judge panel upheld a lower court decision in a case filed against the state of Georgia last year by the school boards of Atlanta and DeKalb and Gwinnett counties.

The school boards charged that the state had failed to develop policies or provide funding for placing severely handicapped children in 24-hour residential programs, as required under the law.

DIMENSIONS

Student Aid, 1980-89

The total amount of aid available to postsecondary students in the 1988-89 school year was $26.7 billion, according to new estimates by the College Board. When adjusted for inflation, available aid was 10.5 percent higher last year than in 1980-81.



Of the $26.7 billion, 75 percent was provided by the federal government. Institutions kicked in 19 percent, and states provided 6 percent.

Over the course of the 1980's, the federal portion of available aid decreased from 83 percent, the board reported. Meanwhile, institutions increased their share from 12 percent, and states increased theirs from 5 percent.

The board also estimated that tuition and room and board at a private university averaged $14,320 last year; costs averaged $4,940 at a public university. Neither student aid nor family incomes kept pace with rising college costs in the 1980's, the study found.

Copies of "Trends in Student Aid: 1980 to 1989" are available for $6 each from College Board Publications, Department MO5, Box 886, New York, N.Y. 10101-0886.

DISTRICTS

Parent Sues Private School Over Son's Alcohol, Drug Abuse

The Lawrenceville School, a private boarding school in Lawrenceville, N.J., has been sued by the father of a former student, who contends the school is responsible for his son's alcohol and drug abuse.

The father, Manuel C. Palao of Bethlehem, Pa., filed suit Aug. 17 in U.S. district court in Trenton, N.J., against the school and several of its employees. He argues that school officials were negligent in "condoning and permitting the presence, use, and retention of illegal drugs and alcohol by minors" in dormitories at the school.

The suit charges that school officials knew of such use because at the end of each school year they would pass around a cardboard box so students could anonymously surrender drugs and alcohol.

Mr. Palao is seeking recovery of more than $32,000 spent on rehabilitation programs for his son, Michael, now 16 years old. Michael, the suit says, began using alcohol and marijuana at age 13 while a student at the school.

Also sought is $33,739 in tuition and expenses for Michael's enrollment at the boarding school from fall 1985 to June 1988.

A school spokesman said Lawrenceville has developed programs to discourage drug use by students and has a strict disciplinary policy for dealing with offenders.

■ **The Dallas school board has lost its bid to have the district declared legally desegregated.**

In a tersely worded order, U.S. District Judge Barefoot Sanders last month denied the board's contention that it no longer operates a dual school system based on race, chastised the board majority for disobeying a previous court order, and forbade the board to file another petition until after Jan. 15.

In May, the Dallas board voted 6-to-3 to ask the court to grant the district "unitary" status, prompting an eight-page dissent from three minority board members who oppose ending court supervision of the district.

Judge Sanders apparently was angry that the deeply divided board could not agree on how to respond to his July 21 directive to answer a series of questions posed by the plaintiffs' attorneys, including what commitments the board would make to prevent resegregation.

■ **A federal judge has ruled that the Yonkers, N.Y., school board may proceed with a lawsuit that seeks to force the state to pay for new school-desegregation programs in the district.**

The ruling last month by U.S. District Judge Leonard B. Sand rejected the state's motion to dismiss the case on grounds that the state is immune from lawsuits by its own political subdivisions under the 11th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

Meanwhile, the Yonkers city council's continued resistance to Judge Sand's orders in the case forced another confrontation with state financial officers this summer. The state imposed a wage-and-hiring freeze and other measures to force the city council to adopt a budget that included $24 million for court-ordered school construction.

■ **A Birmingham, Ala., radio station is broadcasting a one-minute nondenominational prayer before football games,** in the wake of court rulings in the past year declaring school-organized invocations to be unconstitutional.

The first broadcast was "very well received," said Ken Barnett, program director of WMJJ-FM in Birmingham. The station invites local ministers to tape the prayers, which are then broadcast five minutes before the start of Friday-night football games.

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the 11th Circuit, ruling in a Georgia case, said in January that organized prayer before public-school games is unconstitutional. In May, the Supreme Court let stand the ruling, which affects Alabama, Florida, and Georgia.

As the first football season after the ruling unfolds, the issue is becoming controversial throughout the region.

"In the South, an invocation before a football game is as much tradition as anything else," Mr. Barnett said. "We felt this was a freedom that someone was taking away."

Surveys Assess Impact of Liability

Continued from Page 1

38 percent of the principals and 19 percent of the lawyers reporting classes terminated or modified. But the polls also revealed that field trips, vocational classes, and science laboratories have also been curtailed.

In addition, the studies showed, many schools have cut back on gymnastics, cheerleading, dances, and the use of volunteers.

While some of the changes have improved school safety—for example, many schools have stopped cheerleaders from building human pyramids on hardwood basketball courts—most have harmed schools' "ability to provide a well-rounded education to our children," said James R. Oglesby, president of the N.S.B.A.

"The legal rights of all citizens must be preserved and protected," Mr. Oglesby said at a press conference here. "But when the consequences of actions by a relative few threaten the welfare of the vast majority, it is obvious that the scales of justice have been tilted far out of balance."

To correct the problem, the groups urged state lawmakers to enact legislation to limit schools' exposure in liability cases; to discourage "frivolous" lawsuits; to limit jury awards for punitive damages; and to protect volunteers from civil liability.

Field Trips, Art Supplies

The new survey findings represent the latest salvo in schools' efforts to deal with their growing inability to obtain affordable liability insurance.

Over the past few years, according to Mr. Gluckman, school officials have suspected that skyrocketing premiums and restricted coverage were forcing districts to curtail programs. But there was only "anecdotal information" to support such assertions, he said. "We didn't collect that kind of data."

Based on responses from 190 secondary-school principals and 290 school-board lawyers, the surveys offer evidence that officials' suspicions were correct.

Although few curricular programs at the heart of schools' academic mission have been affected, the survey results show, many activities deemed vital for a "well-rounded education" have been curtailed.

For example, despite the importance officials attached to field trips in expanding the educational horizons of low-income students, the surveys found that 26 percent of the principals and 13 percent of the lawyers reported modifying or eliminating such excursions.

"Even when you approve them, you hold your breath," Roger E. Jones, principal of E.C. Glass High School in Lynchburg, Va., said at last week's press conference.

In addition, schools reported restricting the use of materials in shop classes, including vocational training for special-education students; removing outdoor equipment used during recess; eliminating the use of certain chemicals in science laboratories; and removing certain materials in art classes.

Among extracurricular programs, gymnastics was found to be most affected, with 11 percent of the principals reporting that the program had been eliminated.

Both principals and lawyers also said schools have cut back on the use of volunteers to serve as coaches and dance chaperones out of fear that they would be sued for hiring unqualified supervisors.

"We no longer have volunteer coaches," Mr. Jones said. "You don't take that kind of risk."

'Ripple Effect'

While many of the survey respondents reported that the high cost of liability insurance had prompted the program changes, the majority cited the threat of lawsuits.

This fear was somewhat surprising, officials noted, in light of the fact that relatively few schools have been involved in liability cases. Only 9 percent of the principals and 17 percent of the lawyers reported being involved in lawsuits or out-of-court settlements over the past two years.

Mr. Gluckman of NASSP said the schools' actions reflected the "ripple effect" of media reports of lawsuits and large judgments. When a principal reads of an award made in a case in a neighboring school, he said, he may change a program out of fear that his school may be sued next.

Moreover, said Mr. Oglesby of the N.S.B.A., school officials must be "good custodians of the taxpayers' resources."

"I don't think it's prudent to wait until you are sued to do something about" your potential risks, he said.

The proposed legislative remedies would help reduce the risks for schools, suggested Martin F. Connor, president of the American Tort Reform Association, a coalition of some 500 organizations that lobbies for state and federal legislation on behalf of defendants in liability cases.

'No Silver Bullet'

"There is no silver bullet," Mr. Connor said. "But there are lots of things we can do."

The groups called for:

- Reforming the doctrine of "joint and several liability," under which schools can be held responsible for actions they had little part in causing;
- Authorizing judges to assess lawyers' fees and court costs for bringing an action deemed frivolous or groundless;
- Restricting the amount of punitive damages juries can award; and
- Providing immunity from civil liabilities for volunteers acting in good faith.

The proposals would also act to reduce the cost of liability insurance, if they are effective, Mr. Steinhilber of the N.S.B.A. predicted.

Although critics have charged that insurance companies manipulated the so-called "insurance crisis" of the mid-1980's by driving up premiums and restricting coverage, the firms are not to blame for schools' insurance costs, he maintained, because many school districts have quit the commercial insurance market and began insuring themselves or forming "pools" with other districts.

Liability's Effects

Program	Status: Terminated	Status: Modified	Factors: Lawsuits	Factors: High Premiums	Factors: No Insurance Available
In-School Program Changes:					
P.E./Gym	0.5	38	17	7	6
Recess/Playground	1	13	8	2	0.5
Vocational classes/Shop	1	23	13	2	2
Driver's education	1	6	0.5	3	—
Class/Field trips	2	26	14	3	3
Nurses station	0.5	5	2	—	—
Science labs	—	15	9	4	0.5
Student transportation	—	0.5	—	0.5	0.5
Trampoline	2	—	—	0.5	—
Ski school	—	0.5	—	—	—
Special events	—	2	0.5	0.5	—
Special education	—	0.5	0.5	—	—
Other	—	2	—	—	0.5
Extracurricular Program Changes:					
Adult activities*	—	2	—	—	1
Fundraising events	2	15	6	3	4
Majorettes	1	16	8	2	4
Scouting	0.5	0.5	0.5	—	0.5
Dances/Proms	1	12	4	3	2
Band/Majorettes	0.5	3	1	1	—
Cheerleaders/Pom-poms	0.5	23	11	3	2
Drum/Bugle corps	—	0.5	—	—	—
Football	1	16	7	10	—
Baseball	—	7	2	5	—
Basketball	—	8	2	5	—
Volleyball	—	7	0.5	4	—
Soccer	—	4	1	3	—
Tennis	—	4	1	3	—
Swimming	—	5	2	2	1
Golf	—	4	1	3	—
Track and field	0.5	12	4	5	0.5
Gymnastics/Weight training	11	8	9	7	1
Diving/Scuba	4	2	1	2	2
Wrestling/Judo	2	6	2	4	—
Ski Club	1	—	1	0.5	—
Student transportation	0.5	0.5	1	0.5	—
Climbing/Camping	1	0.5	—	0.5	0.5
Other after-school clubs and activities	0.5	1	0.5	0.5	—

* Staff and community

SOURCE: National Association of Secondary School Principals

Proportion of 190 principals responding to survey indicating which programs have been affected by liability concerns and what factors are responsible for those changes.

NEW FOR EDUCATORS:

Curriculum Auditing

Fenwick W. English, Ph.D., Professor and Head, Educational Administration, Teachers College, University of Cincinnati, co-author of bestselling book *What They Don't Tell You in Schools of Education About School Administration*

THIS new book includes everything educators need to know to understand curriculum audits, become familiar with the inner workings of the audit process, anticipate the problems that will occur if they are commissioned, and understand their capability of producing dramatic change in school system operations. The book is based on work done by the author in almost a decade of conducting over twenty curriculum audits in seven states in the U.S.

Curriculum Auditing will be a helpful and practical guide for school administrators who want to know how to improve the quality of curriculum in their own school systems. Now available for immediate delivery.

- First comprehensive guide to the curriculum audit—a powerful tool for improving learning and organizational effectiveness on every level
- Every step detailed: rationale, specific objectives, commissioning, standards, techniques, data collection, writing, and utilization of findings—including the implementation of changes
- Case histories of actual audits (including one which resulted in the recent state take-over of a major city school system)

From the Author's Introduction

Schools have historically been accountable for teaching and the quality of teaching. Only recently have they been specifically accountable for learning. The rise of pupil measurement and the increased precision of the measurement process have provided a base for discussing "results." So successful has the *accountability movement* been, that no one seriously challenges the idea that schools should be judged on their *learning effectiveness*, not solely on their teaching capabilities.

The curriculum audit is *system oriented*. Auditing is a technology and it can be employed to ascertain how well system-wide goals/objectives are being reached or how well initiated change at the sub-system level is being pursued by relatively autonomous units that make up the whole.

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